

Private & Commercial Service Rates

City of Richmond Hill Information Water / Sewer / Garbage / Yard Service

Deposit: \$50.00 Refundable upon termination of service
Rates:

Water:	Base Rate:	\$4.50 per month
	Consumption:	\$1.30 per 1,000 Gallons
Sewer:	Base Rate:	\$4.50 per month
	Consumption:	\$1.30 per 1,000 Gallons
Garbage:	Base Rate:	\$6.75 per month per can
65 years old and over first 2,000 gallons free		

Billing:

Water, sewer, and garbage are billed monthly on one account. The bills are mailed out the first week of each month and are due on the 20th. A \$10.00 penalty will be applied to delinquent accounts **on the 30th of each month.**

Household Garbage:

Garbage is picked up once weekly. All garbage must be placed in the container. On collection day, the container must be placed 2 feet from the curb and away from obstacles. The cart must face the road and be put in position by 7:00 am.

Curbside recycling is no longer available. There are different locations here in the city that will accept recycling materials.

For large items, can overflow, or items other than garbage or yard trash, call Republic Waste (912) 964-2211 or Bryan Co. Land Fill (912) 727-3882.

Yard Trash:

Yard trash is collected on Tuesday or Thursday depending on the street/area of residence. Please contact the water clerk at (912) 756-3345 for your day of service. Yard trash should be left beside the street by 7 am. Please put grass clippings, leaves, pine cones, small twigs etc. in a garbage bag placed 10 ft. away from household garbage can. If these items are in garbage can, they will not be collected. **Do not mix any household garbage, dirt, sod, or rocks with yard trash.** Limbs can be placed in a pile beside the street. They do not need to be bundled. Limbs should be 4 to 5 feet in length and no more than 9 inches in diameter.

The City will **NOT** pick up extensively large limb pruning, tree toppings, or tree removal. The service of pickup is offered only for minor small pile removal.

Yard trash is collected by the city of Richmond Hill

Burn Permits: Call GA Forestry Dept. at (912) 884-3331 before doing any outside burning.

Make checks payable to: City of Richmond Hill
Mailing Address: Post Office Box 250
Richmond Hill, GA 31324
Billing Inquiries: **(912) 756-3345**

Outdoor Water Use Schedules

The Board of Natural Resources has adopted Rules for Outdoor Water Use, Chapter 391-3-30. Under the new rules, Georgians will be required to follow schedules for outdoor water use during both non-drought periods and during periods of declared drought. The rules are consistent with Section 4 (Drought Responses) of the Georgia Drought Management Plan, which the Board adopted in 2003.

The rules apply to any entity, and its customers, permitted by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) for water withdrawal or for the operation of a public drinking water supply system.

Current conditions warrant the non-drought schedule for outdoor water use statewide, but should conditions worsen, EPD will require that you immediately take action to manage outdoor water use appropriate to the level of declared drought in your area.

The non-drought schedule is as follows:

- Odd numbered addresses may water only on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays (no hourly minimum).
- Even numbered and unnumbered addresses may water only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays (no hourly limits). These rules apply to any entity, and its customers, permitted by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) for water withdrawal or for operation of a drinking water system.
 1. The Director of the Environmental Protection Division is authorized to make drought declarations.
 2. During declared drought conditions, outdoor water use other than activities exempted in 391-3-30-.05, shall occur only during scheduled hours on the scheduled days.
- 3. **Declared Drought Response Level One** – Outdoor water use may occur on scheduled days within the hours of 12:00 midnight to 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 12:00 midnight.
 - a. Scheduled days for odd-numbered addresses are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.
 - b. Scheduled days for even numbered addresses are Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
 - c. Use of hydrants for any purpose other than fire fighting, public health, safety or flushing is prohibited.
- 4. **Declaration Drought Response Level Two** - Outdoor water use may occur on scheduled days within the hours of 12:00 midnight to 10:00 a.m.
 - a. Scheduled days for odd numbered addresses are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.
 - b. Scheduled days for even numbered addresses and golf course fairways are Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
 - c. The following uses are prohibited:
 1. Using hydrants for any purpose other than fire fighting, public health, safety or flushing.
 2. Washing hard surfaces, such as streets, gutters, sidewalks and driveways except when necessary for public health and safety.

Water Conservation Tips

1. Verify that your home is leak free. Many homes have hidden water leaks. Read your water meter before and after a two-hour period when no water is being used. If the meter does not read exactly the same there is a leak.
2. Make sure you know where your master water shut-off valve is located. This could save gallons of water and damage to your home if a pipe were to burst. Check your water meter and bill to track your water usage.
3. Grab a wrench and fix that leaky faucet. Repair dripping faucets by replacing washers. If your facet is dripping at a rate of one drop per second, you can expect to waste 2,700 gallons a year! This adds to the cost of water and sewer utilities, or can strain your septic system. It's simple, inexpensive, and can save 140 gallons a week.

Kitchen Tips:

4. Use the garbage disposal sparingly. Kitchen sink disposals require lots of water to operate properly. Instead of using a garbage disposal, start a compost pile as an alternative method of disposing of food waste and save gallons every time. Garbage disposals can add 50% to the volume of solids in a septic tank, which can lead to malfunction and maintenance problems.
5. Don't use running water to thaw meat or other frozen foods. Defrost food overnight in the refrigerator or use the defrost setting on your microwave.
6. Select the proper size pans for cooking. Large pans require more cooking water than may be necessary. Cook food in as little water as possible. This will also retain more of the nutrients.
7. When washing dishes by hand, don't let the water run while rinsing. Fill one sink with wash water and the other with rinse water.
8. Soak your pots and pans instead of letting the water run while you scrape them clean.
9. Cut back on rinsing if your dishwasher is new. Newer models clean more thoroughly than older ones.
10. Keep a pitcher of water in the refrigerator instead of running the tap for cold drinks, so that every drop goes down you not the drain. Then designate one glass for your drinking water each day. This will cut down on the number of times you run your dishwasher.
11. Run your washing machine and dishwasher only when they are full and you could save 1000 gallons a month.
12. Wash your produce in the sink or a pan that is partially filled with water instead of running water from the tap. Collect the water you use for rinsing produce and reuse it to water houseplants.
13. When you shop for a new appliance, consider one offering cycle and load size adjustments. They are more water and energy-efficient than older appliances. New water-saving appliances like washing machines can save up to 20 gallons per load.
14. Install an instant water heater on your kitchen sink so you don't have to let the water run while it heats up. This will also reduce heating costs for your household.
15. Install water softening systems only when necessary. Save water and salt by running the minimum number of regenerations necessary to maintain water softness.
16. If you accidentally drop ice cubes when filling your glass from the freezer, don't throw them in the sink. Drop them in a house plant instead.

Private & Commercial Service Rates, Con't

City of Richmond Hill Apartment Information Water/Sewer Service


Deposit: \$50.00 Refundable upon termination of service
Rates:

Water: Base Rate:	\$4.50 per month
Consumption:	\$1.30 per 1000 Gallons
Sewer: Base Rate:	\$4.50 per month
Consumption:	\$1.30 per 1000 Gallons

For customers 65 Years old and over, first 2,000 gallons free.

Billing:

Water and sewer will be billed monthly on one account. The bills are mailed out the first week of each month and due on the 20th. A \$10.00 penalty will be applied to delinquent accounts each month **on the morning of the 30th**. We accept checks, cash money orders or credit card payments. Payments may be mailed, paid in person, or put in the drop box located in the parking lot at City Hall. We also accept credit card payments by phone. Our office hours are 8-5 Monday - Friday, with the exception of holidays.

 ***Dripping faucets and running toilets should be reported immediately to your landlord. Under no circumstances will there be any adjustments made by the city for excessive water usages.***

City of Richmond Hill Commercial Information Water/Sewer/ Garbage Service


Deposit: \$100 Refundable upon termination of service
Rates:

Water: Base Rate:	\$4.50 per Month
Consumption:	\$1.30 per 1,000 Gallons
Sewer: Base Rate:	\$4.50 per Month
Consumption:	\$1.30 per 1,000 Gallons
Garbage: Base Rate:	\$10.75 per month per can

Billing:

Water/Sewer and garbage will be billed monthly on account. The bills are mailed out the first week of each month and due on the 20th. A \$10.00 penalty will be applied to delinquent accounts **on the 30th of each month**. We accept checks, cash, money orders, or credit card payments. Payments may be mailed, paid in person, or put in the drop box located in the parking lot at City Hall. We also accept credit card payments by phone. Our office hours are 8-5 Monday-Friday, with the exception of Holidays.

Outdoor Water Use Schedules, Con't

 **5. Declared Drought Response Level Three** - Outdoor water use may occur on the scheduled day within the hours of 12:00 midnight to 10:00 am.

- The scheduled day for odd numbered addresses is Sunday.
- The scheduled day for even numbered addresses and golf course fairways is Saturday.
- The following uses are *prohibited*:

- Using hydrants for any purpose other than fire fighting, public health, safety or flushing.
- Washing hard surfaces, such as streets, gutters, sidewalks, driveways, except when necessary for public health and safety.
- Filling installed swimming pools except when necessary for health care or structural integrity.
- Washing vehicles, such as cars, boats, trailers, motorbikes, airplanes, golf carts.
- Washing buildings or structures except for immediate fire protection.
- Non-commercial fund raisers, such as car washes.
- Using water for ornamental purposes, such as fountains, reflecting pools, and waterfalls except when necessary to support aquatic life.

 **6. Declared Drought Response Level Four** - No outdoor water use is allowed, other than for activities exempted in 391-3-30-05, or as the EPD Director may order.

Water Conservation Tips, Con't

Bathing Tips:

- Time your shower to keep it under 5 minutes. You'll save up to 1000 gallons a month.
- If your shower can fill a one-gallon bucket in less than 20 seconds, then replace it with a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save your family more than 500 gallons a week.
- Check for toilet tank leaks by adding food coloring to the tank. If the toilet is leaking, color will appear in the toilet bowl within 30 minutes. (Flush as soon as test is done since food coloring may stain tank.) If it seeps into the toilet bowl, you have a leak. It's easy to fix, and you can save more than 600 gallons a month.
- Install low-volume toilets. Install a new 1.6 gallon per flush toilet, or use a toilet displacement device in your existing one (but do not use a brick, as it can disintegrate and cause plumbing problems). If your toilet was installed prior to 1980, place a toilet dam or bottle filled with water in your toilet tank to cut down on the amount of water used for each flush. Be sure these devices do not interfere with operating parts.
- Drop that tissue in the trash instead of flushing it and save gallons every time.
- Make sure your toilet flapper doesn't stick open after flushing.
- Plug the bathtub before turning the water on, then adjust the temperature as the tub fills up. Bathe your young children together.
- Keep tub bathing to a minimum, and instead, take quick showers.
- To save water and time, consider washing your face or brushing your teeth while in the shower.
- Turn the water off while you shampoo and condition your hair and you can save more than 50 gallons a week.
- Turn off the water while you shave and you can save more than 100 gallons a week. Brush your teeth first while waiting for the water to get hot, then wash or shave after filling the basin. When you are washing your hands, don't let the water run while you lather.
- Turn off the water while you brush your teeth and save 4 gallons a minute. That's 200 gallons a week for a family of four.
- Teach your children to turn the faucets off tightly after each use.

Other Handy Tips:

- Encourage your school system and local government to help develop and promote a water conservation ethic among children and adults.
- Insulate hot water pipes so you don't have to run as much water to get hot water to the faucet.
- Report significant water losses from broken pipes, open hydrants, and errant sprinklers to the property owner or to the water department. Report leaks in fire hydrants, plumbing, or other public facilities so that they can be repaired.
- For hanging baskets, planters and pots, place ice cubes under the moss or dirt to give your plants a cool drink of water and help eliminate water overflow. When you have ice left in your cup from a take-out restaurant, don't throw it in the trash, dump it on a plant.

***Try to do one thing every day that will result in saving water.
Don't worry if the savings are minimal.
Every drop counts.
You can make a difference.***

Outdoor Water Conservation Tips

1. We're more likely to notice leaky faucets indoors, but don't forget to check outdoor faucets, pipes, and hoses for leaks. Make sure there are aerators on all of your faucets.
2. Winterize outdoor spigots when temps dip to 20 degrees F to prevent pipes from bursting or freezing.
3. Use a broom instead of a hose to clean your driveway or sidewalk and save 80 gallons of water every time.
4. Avoid installing ornamental water features and fountains that spray water into the air. Trickling or cascading fountains lose less water to evaporation.
5. Start a compost pile. Using compost when you plant adds water-holding organic matter to the soil. Throw trimmings and peelings from fruits and vegetables into your yard compost to prevent from using the garbage disposal.
6. Use porous materials for walkways and patios to keep water in your yard and prevent wasteful runoff.
7. Support projects that use reclaimed wastewater for irrigation and other uses. Use a commercial car wash that recycles water.

Pool Tips:

8. Install covers on pools and spas and check for leaks around your pumps. Periodically check your pool for leaks if you have an automatic refilling device.
9. When backwashing your pool, consider using the water on your landscaping.
10. Use a grease pencil to mark the water level of your pool at the skimmer. Check the mark 24 hours later. Your pool should lose no more than 1/4 inch each day.
11. Make sure your swimming pools, fountains, and ponds are equipped with re-circulating pumps.

Lawn Care Tips:

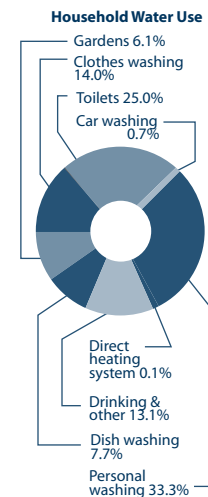
12. Aerate your lawn. Punch holes in your lawn about six inches apart so water will reach the roots rather than run off the surface. Use a screwdriver as a soil probe to test soil moisture. If it goes in easily, don't water. Proper lawn watering can save thousands of gallons of water annually.
13. Adjust your lawn mower to a higher setting. Longer grass shades root systems and holds soil moisture better than a closely clipped lawn.
14. Reduce the amount of grass in your yard by planting shrubs and ground cover with rock and granite mulching. Use a layer of organic mulch around plants to reduce evaporation and save hundreds of gallons of water a year.
15. Remember to weed your lawn and garden regularly. Weeds compete with other plants for nutrients, light, and water.
16. Avoid over-seeding your lawn with winter grass. Once established, ryegrass needs water every three to five days, whereas Bermuda grasses are dormant (brown) in the winter and will only require water once every three to four weeks or less if it rains. 10:00 am or after 6:00 PM. Minimize evaporation by watering during the early morning hours, when temperatures are cooler and winds are lighter. One inch of water per week is sufficient to keep your lawn & plants healthy. During the summer water your lawn once every three days and your winter lawn once every five days. Set a kitchen timer when watering with a hose.

Preserves our Resources

Approximately 26 billion gallons of water are used every day in the United States. According to the United States Geological Survey, the average American uses between 80 and 100 gallons of water daily. As the population of the United States, and the rest of the world, continues to grow, water and other natural resources are consumed at an increasing rate. As water resources are depleted, overuse of existing supplies often occurs.

It has been estimated that a family of four could save between 10,000 to 20,000 gallons of water a year by repairing leaking faucets and toilets, installing low-flow aerators, installing flow restrictors or replacing shower heads with low-flow ones.

Every drop of water does count and each person can make a difference to help preserve and conserve this important resource. Because water is usually plentiful, easily available and inexpensive, we often consider it to be an almost limitless resource - it is not. Water conservation practices will help preserve our existing water supplies and help ensure that our water resources will be available for future generations.



The value of clean, safe water for individuals, communities, business, and industries cannot be measured. Every living thing depends on water. The economy requires it. Water issues should be everyone's concern, but most people take water quality and availability for granted. After all, clean safe water is available to most Americans every time they turn on the tap. Water issues do not become a concern until there is a crisis such as a drought or wastewater plant failure. Educating citizens who must make critical water resource decisions in the midst of a crisis rarely results in positive change. Developing awareness, knowledge, and skills for sound water use decisions is very important for children, for they will

soon be making water resource management decisions. Properly equipping them to do so is essential to protect water resources.

Therefore, the city has established a conservation program that will increase public awareness concerning the finite natural resource.

Prevent Water Loss

💧 **By being conscious of how much water is lost due to leaks and running water, we can all better conserve...**

💧 Cause of Loss	Amount Lost
•Dripping Faucet @.....1/4 GPM	= 10,800 Gallons/mo
•Leaking Toilet @.....1/2 GPM	= 21,600 Gallons/mo
•Drip Irrigation @.....1GPM	= 43,200 Gallons/mo
•Watering Garden for	
2 hrs@ 5 GPM	= 18,000 Gallons/mo
2 hrs@ 10 GPM	= 36,000 Gallons/mo
•Unattended Water Hose	
1 Night@10GPM	= 5,400 Gallons
•Broken Service Line	
1 Night@ 15 GPM	= 8,100 Gallons
1 Day@ 15 GPM	= 21,600 Gallons
1 Week@ 15 GPM	= 151,200 Gallons
1 Month@ 15 GPM	= 648,000 Gallons
•Stuck Ice Maker @.....2 GPM	= 86,400 Gallons/mo
•Stuck Check Valve in Washing Machine for 30 Min....8 GPM	= 240 Gallons
•Stuck Float in Watering Trough	
5 GPM	= 216,000 Gallons/mo

Outdoor Water Conservation Tips, Con't

17. Use the sprinkler for larger areas of grass. Water small patches by hand to avoid waste. When watering grass on steep slopes, use a soaker hose to prevent wasteful runoff.
 18. Check your sprinkler system frequently and adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street. Remember to check your sprinkler system valves periodically for leaks and keep the heads in good shape. Don't water your lawn on windy days. After all, sidewalks and driveways don't need water.
 19. Install a rain shut-off device on your automatic sprinklers to eliminate unnecessary watering. Do not leave sprinklers unattended. A garden hose can pour out 600 gallons or more water in only a few hours. Use a kitchen timer to monitor usage.
 20. Choose a water-efficient drip irrigation system for trees, shrubs, and flowers. Watering at the roots is very effective, be careful not to over water.
 21. Use sprinklers that throw big drops of water close to the ground. Smaller drops of water and mist often evaporate before they hit the ground.
 22. More plants die from over-watering than from under-watering. Be sure only to water plants when necessary.
 23. Direct downspouts and other runoff towards shrubs and trees, or collect and use for your garden.
 24. When you give your pet fresh water, don't throw the old water down the drain. Use it to water your trees or shrubs. Bathe your pets outdoors in an area in need of water. When you clean your fish tank, use the water you've drained on your plants. The water is rich in nitrogen and phosphorus, providing you with a free and effective fertilizer.
 25. Buy a rain gauge to track how much rain or irrigation your yard receives or place an empty tuna can on your lawn to catch and measure the water output of your sprinklers. For lawn watering advice, contact your local conservation office.
 26. Water only as rapidly as the soil can absorb the water.
 27. Teach your family how to shut off your automatic watering systems. Turn sprinklers off if the system is malfunctioning or when a storm is approaching.
 28. When the kids want to cool off, use the sprinkler in an area where your lawn needs it the most. Wash your car on the grass. Use a hose nozzle and turn off the water while you wash your car and save more than 100 gallons. This will water your lawn at the same time.
- Handy Yard Tips:**
29. Leave lower branches on trees and shrubs and allow leaf litter to accumulate on top of the soil. This keeps the soil cooler and reduces evaporation.
 30. Avoid planting turf in areas that are hard to water such as steep inclines and isolated strips along sidewalks and driveways
 31. Next time you add or replace a flower or shrub, choose a low water use plant for year-round landscape color and save up to 550 gallons each year. Group plants with the same watering needs together to get the most out of your watering time. Plant during the spring or fall when the watering requirements are lower.
 32. While fertilizers promote plant growth, they also increase water consumption. Apply the minimum amount of fertilizer needed.
 33. Landscape with Xeriscape trees, plants and groundcovers. Call your local conservation office for more information about these water thrifty plants.

Preserves our Resources, Con't

Retrofitting is replacing, changing or modifying existing older plumbing fixtures in your home or business with those that are designed to save water. Older, water-guzzling plumbing fixtures should be replaced with low-flow or reduced-flow devices.

Retrofitting to save water will lower your utility bills. The more water that comes into your home or business, the more water there is that must be disposed of through sewer systems. This also costs you money. Many simple, easy-to-install water-saving devices will lower your water and sewer bills enough to make up for the initial costs within just a few months. A simple task such as fixing leaks could save you hundreds of gallons of water each year.

Water conservation is the responsibility of both water users and suppliers. Both can employ numerous methods to preserve water supplies. There are many advanced techniques and devices to help conserve water, such as grey-water reuse, rainwater collection, water-conserving landscaping and irrigation practices, the installation of low-flow fixtures and appliances, and proper swimming pool maintenance. Water users can also conserve water through some common-sense strategies in the home. These are known as "Wise Water Use" methods and include taking shorter showers, taking baths instead of showers, running only full loads of laundry and dishes, and being prompt in repairing leaky plumbing. Methods undertaken by the water supplier often include the aforementioned water use restrictions, vigilant water metering, and increased awareness of water distribution system maintenance needs.

To avoid additional water use charges or restrictions, the task of water conservation falls to the users themselves. Conservation methods exist for both internal and external water use.